

Rusk Says U.S. Tries, But China Won't Talk

By John Maffre
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Secretary of State Dean Rusk said yesterday the United States gets through to Red China more directly than any other nation except the Soviet Union, but "the difficulty is that the other side keeps hanging up the phone."

"We had our last talk with Peking directly, bilaterally last Wednesday in Warsaw," he said when asked about a suggestion by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) that unconditional talks be sought with Red China to bring peace to Southeast Asia.

"We are prepared to sit down at the table and talk if someone is prepared to come to the table and talk with us. But thus far we have no one at the table."

Rusk's reference to Warsaw concerned a series of 129 meetings there between Peking and Washington envoys in the past decade—the two capitals' only formal contracts.

Rusk spoke on "Face The Nation" (CBS-WTOP) a few hours after Javits made his proposal in a New York speech.

Javits told some 3000 Masons the United States

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"must find some way to get along with Communist China. Without such an understanding there can be no peace in Asia. Without it, Vietnam could be a beginning, not an end."

In what he called one of his most important speeches, Javits proposed direct talks with China on the Vietnam war, official recognition of the Communist regime, admission of Peking to the U.N. and non-strategic trade between China and the United States.

In a related development yesterday, some 200 students of Asian affairs urged the Johnson Administration to accept Communist China in the United Nations and to move toward extending diplomatic recognition to the Peking regime. They submitted their recommendations to the Senate

Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Fulbright Is Heard

Their points were echoed yesterday on another program by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate's Committee.

He said on "Reporters' Roundup" (MBS) radio program that while Peking would probably reject such an overture, "this is the type of thing . . . I think we should do." But he added:

"It may be too much for this Administration, just before an election, to take that drastic step."

Fulbright rivals Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) for the title of chief Democratic maverick on foreign affairs, but one staunch member of the presidential family—Press Secretary William D. Moyers—said yesterday he did not believe the President was losing control of the Democratic Party on foreign policy issues.

Points to Big Majority

"The Democratic Party happens to be in the very fortunate position of having a large majority," Moyers said on "Issues and Answers" (ABC-WMAL).

"The smaller the majority, the more self-discipline the Party accepts. The larger the majority, the more the views are diverse and the more the individual members feel willing—speaking from a position of strength—to test the issues and speak up," he said.

Rusk said he hoped the U.S.-China talks would continue, even though there had not been much progress in the 129 Warsaw talks, because "it is important that we and Peking keep in touch with each other."

"As a matter of fact, we have been in touch with them on more serious subjects and more persistently than perhaps any government that has diplomatic relations with Peking, except perhaps the So-

viet Union.

Admits Viet Differences

The Secretary acknowledged that differences exist among the Buddhists, the Catholics, the Montagnards and other groups within South Vietnam on how the country should be organized and governed. But he said that at least they were united on one thing: "They do not want Hanoi, they do not want the Vietcong."

He said that in moving toward a more democratic situation "the groups want to know where their interests are and how they can maneuver and jockey for position . . . Just today we had word that the Buddhist leaders in Saigon had indicated that they were not trying to upset the government, but they are interested, as everyone else there is, in how this process of building a constitutional and civilian government will in due course come about."

The statement urging changes in U.S. policy toward China was signed by a number of authorities on China, such as Prof. John Fairbank of Harvard who recently appeared at the Senate hearings on China, and others in the academic world.

Their five points:

1. The U.S. should cease to use its influence to bar Peking from the U.N., and Red China should be admitted without conditions "imposed by us or by Peking."
2. The U.S. should announce willingness to arrange full diplomatic recognition of Peking, while maintaining relations with the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan.
3. The U.S. should offer Peking bilateral talks on exchanging representation, renunciation of force as an instrument of policy, and arms control including nuclear weapons.
4. The U.S. should be ready to accept accredited newsmen, scholars and others on a reciprocal basis with China.
5. The U.S. should halt its trade embargo with Peking and permit trade in non-strategic materials.



RELENTLESS HEAT—

Modern warfare moves on many things, but the fighting in Vietnam again proves that sweat is still one of the ingredients. Prostrated by the heat, a soldier, above, is given a drink of water from a canteen by a buddy. At left, a pair of exhausted GIs find a place to rest during a patrol. The soldier below, face wet and jaw clenched, is just beat by the heat.

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